

THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF ESTON



Library

ANNUAL REPORT

by the

Medical Officer of Health

A. H. GOLLEDGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

JAMES H. BURROWS, C.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E.,

M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.



1964

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ESTON

Chairman of the Council :

COUNCILLOR JOHN EDMUND GINTY, J.P., M.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE :

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR JOHN E. GINTY, J.P., M.R.S.H.

Committee :

Councillors J. Barker, V. H. Bell, J. R. Briggs, J.P., E. Buxton, J.P., J. Finegan, J.P., W. Herlingshaw, F. Hunter, J. W. Lightfoot, F. Lillystone, Mrs. S. W. Metcalfe, W. J. Murray, Mrs. K. D. Mole, R. Mole, D. Moore, A. S. Seed, T. Wilkinson (Deputy Chairman) and H. C. York.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

Medical Officer of Health :

ALAN HEDWORTH GOLLEDGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

JAMES H. BURROWS, C.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.,
A.M. Inst. P.C.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

WILLIAM VERRILL, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(Certified Meat and Food).

LESLIE CORNFORTH, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(Certified Meat and Food).

MICHAEL COSGROVE, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(To 1/3/64). (Certified Meat and Food).

EDWIN W. KELLEY, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(From 1/6/64). (Certified Meat and Food).

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :

DOUGLAS H. KIRK.

JOHN SIMMS (From 5/10/64).

Clerks : NORMAN FORD.

MISS M. COLWELL.

MRS. D. GOODMAN.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Eston:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present this my second Annual Report on the health of the district for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

The report has been prepared to comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Health. In order to avoid duplication of the report, details of the Sanitary Circumstances in the area have been incorporated in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. In addition, relevant services under the National Health Services Act 1946, have been included. Although your Council is not responsible for the administration of the personal health services provided under Part III of this Act, anything affecting the health of the community in your district is of interest.

The vital statistics which are an indication of the health of the district must be interpreted with caution when considering relatively small numbers, as these figures will fluctuate. On average the Infant Mortality Rates have been too high and the department has endeavoured to raise the standard of ante-natal and infant care by encouraging full use of the clinics and other services. The figure this year has fallen to below that for England and Wales. This must not be viewed with complacency but it is encouraging and may indicate a trend.

Sonne Dysentery although not reaching epidemic proportions, was prevalent in the area. During the year 45 cases were notified, occurring mostly among children of under 5 years of age. Of these cases, 19 were from the Eston House residential nursery, necessitating the closure of the nursery for three weeks during January and February. A periodic wave of Measles resulted in the notification of 289 cases. There were no deaths from infectious diseases.

The survey on a study of environmental factors associated with lung cancer and bronchitis mortality in the area has been completed. The Report issued by the Tobacco Research Council was received in November. Considerable local variation in the death rates from lung cancer and bronchitis was found. The differences in the age, smoking habits and social class distribution of the areas studied, did not account for the variation in mortality rates; they were, however, positively

associated with levels of air pollution. Lung cancer mortality was found to be more strongly associated with smoking habits than with level of air pollution, whereas bronchitis mortality was more closely associated with level of air pollution than with smoking habits.

An active part in overcoming industrial pollution in the area is undertaken by the Tees-side Clean Air Committee, while domestic smoke must be controlled by the introduction of further Smoke Controlled Orders. Cigarette smoking is believed to be particularly harmful in a polluted atmosphere. There has been a continued anti-smoking drive directed to the youth of the district, while Anti-Smoking Clinics have been set up to help those addicts who for health or financial reasons, wish to give up smoking.

A realistic programme of slum clearance and the siting of new estates away from the vicinity of industry continues and is evident by the rehousing of 149 families during the year following Clearance Orders.

In spite of statutory provision for the health and welfare of the community, this district does not lack voluntary effort, as shown by the work of the Voluntary Care and After Care Committee, the Old People's Welfare Committee, the W.V.S., with Meals-on-Wheels service, together with other organisations and individuals too numerous to mention. This year an attempt has been made to co-ordinate the multiplicity of welfare agencies by the compilation of a register.

In the year as evident from the Report, there has been continued progress in the improvement of social conditions.

I would like to express my thanks to Members of the Council for their co-operation and help throughout the year. I extend this to the Officials of the Council and to all the staff of the Health Department who have given me valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. GOLLEDGE,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics

Geographical Information:

The Urban District of Eston is named after one of its four constituent parts, the others being South Bank, Grangetown and Normanby. It is situated immediately to the East of Middlesbrough and has an area of 5,559 acres. South Bank and Grangetown are industrial neighbourhoods but Eston and Normanby are still semi-rural in character and immediately adjoin the open countryside and the Cleveland Hills. The chief industries include Iron & Steel production and Shipbuilding. There is also a large Chemical Works. These industries have recently undergone considerable expansion and the population over the past ten years has increased by 4,710.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district in the mid-year 1964 was 38,390 as compared with an estimate of population for the mid-year 1963 of 37,820.

Registrar General's estimate mid-year				1958	...	...	35,310
„	„	„	„	1959	...	...	35,750
„	„	„	„	1960	...	...	36,180
„	„	„	„	1961	...	...	36,970
„	„	„	„	1962	...	...	37,410
„	„	„	„	1963	...	...	37,820

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	As per Valuation Officer's Return—1.4.1964.	Estimate as at 31.12.64.
Number of inhabited houses	11,213	11,610
Number of shops assessed with dwelling accommodation	171	169
	<hr/> 11,384	<hr/> 11,779
Rateable Value at 31.12.64—	£2,847,867	
Product of Penny Rate :		
1963/64 (Actual)	£11,675	
1964/65 (Estimate)	£10,760	

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births :				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	429	392	821
Illegitimate	...	...	...	35	20	55

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—22.8

Rate for England and Wales—18.4

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total Live Births—6.3.

Still Births :—				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	11	11	22
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	3	3

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births—27.7.

DEATHS.

Infant deaths under one year—17.

Infant Mortality Rates :

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births 19.4

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live
births 20.7

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live
births Nil

Neo-natal mortality rate—11.4 per 1,000 live births.

Early neo-natal mortality rate—8 per 1,000 live births.

Perinatal mortality rate—35.5 per 1,000 live and still births.

Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales—20.0 per 1,000.

Total Deaths—346. Male—201. Female—145.

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—9.

Rate for England and Wales—11.3.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

The deaths which occurred during the year, divided into age groups, are as follows :—

17 deaths under one year of age.				
4	„	1 and under 5 years.		
1 death	5	„	„	15 „
3 deaths	15	„	„	25 „
8 „	25	„	„	35 „
14 „	35	„	„	45 „
31 „	45	„	„	55 „
66 „	55	„	„	65 „
96 „	65	„	„	75 „
106 „	75 years of age and over.			

CAUSES OF DEATH

			M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	I	I	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...		I	—	I
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	7	4	II
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...		17	I	18
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	2	2
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	...		12	14	26
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	I	—	I
Diabetes	...	...	4	—	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...		20	25	45
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	44	17	61
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	I	3	4
Other heart disease	...	...	18	23	41
Other circulatory disease	...	...	9	7	16
Influenza	...	...	I	—	I
Pneumonia	...	...	15	9	24
Bronchitis	...	...	18	4	22
Other disease of respiratory system	...		I	—	I
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	I	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	—	I	I
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	2	I	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	4	—	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	2	2
Congenital malformations	...	...	2	2	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...		9	13	22
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	2	—	2
All other accidents	...	...	5	4	9
Suicide	...	...	5	4	9
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	I	—	I
			<hr/> 201	<hr/> 145	<hr/> 346

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY 1964.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Birth injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital defects	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Pneumonia	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Totals	7	3	—	—	10	4	2	1	—	17

The deaths under one year occurred in the following wards:—

Normanby	—	4	(3)
North West	—	1	(2)
East Central	—	1	(3)
West Central	—	1	(2)
Tilery	—	5	nil
Harcourt	—	nil	(1)
Grangetown	—	2	(11)
South Bank	—	nil	nil
Branch	—	3	(5)

The figures in brackets are the comparable figures for 1963.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946:

The Eston Area Health Sub-Committee exercises the function of the Local Health Authority in supplying the services provided for under this Act. The Committee is composed of 4 Members of the North Riding County Council, 5 Members of the Eston Urban District Council and 6 persons who are not members of either Council but who are elected for appointment by the County Health Committee.

Among the services under Part III of the Act for which the Committee is responsible to the County Council are the following:—

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

- „ 23—Midwifery.
- „ 24—Health visiting.
- „ 25—Home nursing.
- „ 26—Vaccination and immunisation.
- „ 28—Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- „ 29—Domestic help.

HOSPITALS SERVING THE AREA

Hospital	Function
Middlesbrough Maternity Hospital, Park Road North, Middlesbrough.	Maternity
Middlesbrough General Hospital, Ayresome Green Lane, Middlesbrough.	General
Carter Bequest Hospital, Cambridge Road, Middlesbrough.	Maternity and General
West Lane Hospital, Middlesbrough.	Infectious Diseases
North Riding Infirmary, Newport Road, Middlesbrough.	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Poole Hospital, Nunthorpe, Middlesbrough.	T.B. & Diseases of Chest
Hemlington Hospital, Hemlington, Middlesbrough.	General
North Ormesby Hospital, Middlesbrough.	General
Normanby Hospital, Flatts Lane, Normanby.	Pre-convalescent, Post-operative & General Practitioner
Eston Hospital, Eston.	General (surgical)
Overdene Maternity Home, Victoria Road, Saltburn.	Maternity
Guisborough General Hospital, Guisborough.	Geriatric and Maternity.
St. Luke's Hospital, Marton Road, Middlesbrough.	Psychiatric

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

A comprehensive service is available at the two laboratories of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Northallerton and Middlesbrough. The Northallerton Laboratory is the main distributing centre for vaccines. For all other purposes, this area calls on the services of the Public Health Laboratory, General Hospital, Middlesbrough. Public Analysts, Laboratory, Messrs. Pattinson & Stead, Queen's Square, Middlesbrough, undertake any chemical analyses, including water.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

The Tees-side Mass Radiography Unit under the control of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board, is situated at 35 Grange Road, Middlesbrough. This is a static unit and it is in operation throughout the year. It is open to anyone at the following times and no appointment is required;—

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—9 a.m. to
12-30 p.m.—2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Saturday morning —9 a.m. to 12 noon and Tuesday evening—
5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Attached to the static unit is also a mobile unit and this visits our area regularly and their visits are always advertised well ahead. The hours are the same as they are for the static unit.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance Service is under the control of the North Riding County Council. The vehicles serving this area are based at the Redcar depot. In normal circumstances, transport can be provided only on the authority of a doctor, but in an emergency, an ambulance can be obtained by anyone using the emergency directions provided by the Post Office Telephone service.

NURSING IN THE HOMES.

The Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Service is under the general direction of the County Council, with the day to day administration under the control of the Eston Area Local Health Sub-Committee. The staff employed consists of 7 Midwives and 1 relief Midwife; 6 full-time District Nurses and 4 relief Nurses.

Nurses and Midwives are on the telephone and may be found in the Telephone Directory under the heading "Nurses & Midwives".

WORK OF HOME NURSES.

Type of Case					
	Medical	Surgical	Tuberculosis	Maternal complications	Total
No. of visits	14,268	4,100	2,302	—	20,670

The Home Nurses work under the direct clinical instructions of the family doctors.

WORK OF DISTRICT MIDWIVES

Antenatal Clinics		Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes	
No. of women who attended.	No. of sessions held.	No. of women who attended.	Total number of attendances.
341	141	79	443

These clinics are held by Midwives. It will be noted that 37.8% of all expectant mothers in the Eston Urban District attend these antenatal clinics.

Deliveries Attended		
Doctor present.	Doctor not present.	Total.
14	355	369

About 41% of all births in the district are delivered at home.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

A Health Visitor is a State Registered Nurse with additional special training. She works at clinics and in schools and makes routine and special home visits. As health is a combination of physical, mental and social wellbeing, the Health Visitor is interested in promoting these functions in every family in her district, and this applies to every member of the family, irrespective of age.

Health Visitors are not provided with telephones. Enquiries about the services of a Health Visitor should be made to the District Health Office.

No. of visits to children—			No. of visits to	No. of visits to	No. of visits to		
Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	expectant mothers.	Tuberculous households.	aged (65 and over)	Other cases.	Total visits.
2,938	1,551	2,929	166	215	330	295	8,424

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

After-care work is carried out by the Eston Voluntary Care Committee, who in addition to receiving a grant from the County Council, raises money from voluntary sources. Help can be given in a variety of ways with a view to preventing illness, and to those who require care or after-care during or following an illness. Nursing equipment, including wheel-chairs, commodes and bedpans are available on free loan on application to the District Health Office.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

This service is more commonly called the Home Help Scheme. Briefly the “Help” is a specially picked and reliable person. She is sent into a home to assist by undertaking various household jobs. This may be for a mother during her confinement; for anybody during illness where family assistance is not available, and more commonly for an aged person living alone. The service can prevent the necessity for institutional care. With the trend for early discharge from hospital of both maternity and general cases, and the tendency to community care under the Mental Health Act, this service which is already in great demand, must expand.

HOME HELP TO HOUSEHOLDS.

Aged 65 or over on 1st visit in 1964.		Aged under 65 on first visit in 1964.			
	Chronic sick and TB.	Mentally disordered.	Maternity.	Others.	Total
258	5	—	I	II	275

REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was not necessary to take any action under the National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47, or the Amendment Act of 1951, in order to secure the removal of old or infirm persons to an institution.

CLINIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE AREA.

Name of Clinic. Place where held. Day and Time of Meeting.

ANTENATAL CLINICS

South Bank	Albert House, Normanby Road	Midwives booking sessions; Wednesday & Thursday weekly 2 p.m.
Normanby	Windsor Road	Wednesday weekly —2 p.m.

(Mothercraft classes are held on Wednesdays from time to time at the Clinic, Windsor Road, Normanby).

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Eston	Fabian Road	Friday weekly—1-30 p.m.
Grangetown	Broadway	Wednesday weekly—1-30 p.m.
Normanby	Windsor Road	Thursday weekly—1-30 p.m.
South Bank	Albert House, Normanby Road	Monday weekly—1-30 p.m.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Grangetown	Broadway	*Tuesday and Friday— 9-30 a.m.
South Bank	Albert House, Normanby Road	*Monday and Friday— 9-30 a.m.
Grangetown	Ald. Wm. Jones County School	Monday weekly—9-30 a.m.
Eston	Fabian Road	Friday weekly—9-30 a.m. (by appointment)

*Dr. in attendance—Vaccination & Immunisation Clinic.

CHIROPODY CLINICS.

Eston	Fabian Road	Monday weekly—9-15 a.m. and 1-15 p.m. (by appointment)
South Bank	Albert House, Normaby Road	Friday weekly—9-15 a.m. and 1-15 p.m. (by appointment)

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

Name of Clinic.	Place where held.	Day and Time of Meeting.
Normanby	Windsor Road	Friday weekly, except 3rd Friday in month. 9-30 to 10-30 a.m. (Orthopædic Nurse only).
South Bank	Albert House, Normanby Road	10-30 a.m. <div> <div>Jan. 5</div> <div>May 4</div> <div>Sept. 28</div> </div> <div> <div>Jan. 26</div> <div>May 25</div> <div>Oct. 26</div> </div> <div> <div>Feb. 23</div> <div>June 15</div> <div>Nov. 2</div> </div> <div> <div>Mar. 2</div> <div>July 6</div> <div>Nov. 23</div> </div> <div> <div>Mar. 23</div> <div>July 27</div> <div>Dec. 28</div> </div> <div> <div>Apr. 27</div> <div>Sept. 7</div> </div> Orthopædic Surgeon attends each session. (Orthopædic Nurse attends Tuesday and Friday weekly—10-30 a.m.)

EAR CLINIC (Suspected Deafness Cases)

Normanby	Windsor Road	Every 4th Wednesday commencing 13th January—11 a.m.
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DENTAL CLINICS.

Eston	Fabian Road	Monday to Friday—9-15 a.m. (by appointment).
South Bank	Albert House, Normanby Road	Monday to Friday—9-15 a.m. (by appointment)

SPEECH CLINICS.

South Bank	Albert House, Normanby Road	Thursday weekly—9-30 a.m. (by appointment)
South Bank	Lowfields School	Wednesday monthly— 9-30 a.m. (by appointment)
Eston	Fabian Road	Tuesday and Friday weekly— 9-30 a.m. (by appointment) Thursday weekly—2 p.m. (by appointment)

The Medical Officer of Health is the executive Medical Officer for the day to day administration of these services, and his office address for this purpose is:—District Health Office, Eston Clinic, Fabian Road, Eston—Tel. No. Eston Grange 449.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances.

For full details see report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

WATER.

There has been an adequate piped supply to all households obtained from the Tees Valley & Cleveland Water Board. All samples have been satisfactory. Summaries of chemical and bacteriological analyses are contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE.

There are no houses in the district without a water carriage system.

The new trunk sewer with a maceration plant takes sewage from the Southern part of the district. The remaining sewers are discharged through two outfalls directly into the river Tees.

PUBLIC CLEANSING & REFUSE DISPOSAL.

This unit is under the immediate control of the Chief Public Health Inspector, details of which are contained in his report.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air and the Tees-side Clean Air Committee. There is concern in the continual high atmospheric pollution in the area as indicated by the Standard Deposit gauges and other instruments. The Health Committee is fully aware of its obligations under the Clean Air Act, and the department is in frequent contact with the Alkali Inspector. A full account on atmospheric pollution, together with Tables, is contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. Number of new houses erected during the year—
 - (a) Local Authority —431
 - (b) Private persons —235
2. Details of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st December, 1964 (excluding 21 "acquired premises") are:—

Type of Dwelling	No. built pre-war	No. built post-war	Totals
Aged persons' bungalows	142	270	412
Aged persons' meeting rooms (with Wardens' Flats)	—	9	9
Two-bedroomed houses (including temporary houses)	428	735	1,163
Flats or maisonettes	—	99	99
Three-bedroomed houses	671	1,972	2,643
Four-bedroomed houses	66	62	128
	1,307	3,147	4,454

3. Overcrowding:—

Information supplied by the Housing Manager indicates that 83 overcrowded families were rehoused by your Authority during the year. The present 'Points Scheme' control provides for those applicants living under overcrowded conditions and who require a Council House.

4. During the year lettings were as follows:—

Sub-tenants	66
Overcrowded tenants	83
Tuberculosis in family	1
Aged persons	57
Slum clearance	149
Staff housing, general medical & other special cases	26
Non-overcrowded tenants	83
	<u>465</u>

5. Clearance Areas:

Clearance Orders following representation by your Medical Officer and Ministerial Enquiry and Inspection, involved rehousing of 149 families during the year.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of the Preparation and Sale of Food

Work in connection with the enforcement of the requirements of the Food & Drugs Acts and the Food Hygiene Regulations, is set out in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

There was no outbreak of Food Poisoning during the year.

SECTION F.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Incidence of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

	Total cases notified.	No. of such cases treated in hospital.
Scarlet Fever	25	17
Whooping Cough	9	3
Measles	289	15
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1
Dysentery	48	47
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	1
Puerperal pyrexia	3	3
Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	4	3
Food Poisoning	1	—
Erysipelas	1	1
Encephalitis	1	1

There were 24 deaths from Pneumonia.

ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	—	3	4	5	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	15	72	57	35	60	48	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	12	14	9	3	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE WARDS.

WARDS	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Meningococcal Infection		Dysentery	Ophthalmia Puerperal Neonatorum Pyrexia		Pneumonia	Poisoning	Ery- sipelas	En- cephalitis	Tuber- culosis
Normanby	1	1	58	—	21	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
North West	3	—	30	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Central	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
East Central	1	—	17	—	7	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Harcourt	2	1	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tilery	2	2	12	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Grangetown	6	3	36	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
South Bank	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Branch	9	2	54	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Total	25	9	289	1	48	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	16

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation.

	South Bank	Grangetown	Normanby	Eston
Triple	213	165	161	108
Tetanus	11	6	48	15
Diphtheria/Tetanus	79	8	113	44

Vaccination (Polio).

	South Bank	Grangetown	Normanby	Eston.
Polio (primary)	227	207	243	153
Polio (refresher)	58	25	62	53

Vaccination (Smallpox).

Age	Primary	Revaccinations
Under one year	17	nil
1-14 years	146	3
Adults	19	48

Immunisation and vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox is undertaken at the Clinics and by General Practitioners.

B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis may also be given in cases of contacts.

A stock of vaccines is held at the District Health Office and these may be obtained by registered Medical Practitioners on application.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1964.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year and of all deaths from this disease are shown in the following Table in age groups:—

Age Groups	Cases Notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—4 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—74 years	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
75 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	8	7	1	—	1	1	—	—

The total number of cases notified shows a decrease of 2 as compared with 1963 and 2 deaths as against 1 in 1963.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
in respect of the year 1964 for the Urban District of Eston in the
County of Yorkshire.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	7	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	69	98	9	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	15	22	15	—
Total ...	91	123	24	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	26	26	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	33	30	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 133 and 134).

There was a NIL return in respect of Outwork.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Eston Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure and a privilege to provide this my sixteenth contribution to the Annual Report of your District for the year 1964.

Work on slum clearance was given priority during the year, inspections were carried out in the northern areas of South Bank and Grangetown, whilst Ministerial Enquiries were held in connection with properties at Eston and South Bank. Consequently work in connection with further Smoke Control Areas and inspections under the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises legislation was held in abeyance.

Housing Repairs, Improvement Grants, Food Inspection and Works of Public Cleansing were steadily maintained and these are enlarged upon in the body of the report.

In conclusion may I express my thanks and appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Markets Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, other Chief Officials of your Authority and the Staff and Workmen of the Department, all of whom have assisted towards the successful outcome of another year's work.

Yours obediently,

JAMES H. BURROWS,
Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

HOUSING.

1.	Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—				
(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	562
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose			1,592
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—				
		Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	511
3.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—				
	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	14
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of notices :—			
	(a)	By Owners	...	...	5
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	—

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

27 applications, all from Owner/Occupiers were received during the year. The majority of applications were in connection with Discretionary Grants and here much work was entailed in preparing specifications and estimated costs. This work was carried out in the department and is in my opinion the only method of safeguarding against shoddy work as grant can be withheld until the works are completed satisfactorily.

The applications for Improvement Grant were dealt with as follows:—

Grants Made	...	...	23
Not qualified for Grant	...	...	1
Applications withdrawn	...	...	1
Applications pending	...	...	2

WATER

During the year 2 samples of water were taken in conjunction with the personnel of the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board from user points within your District. These were submitted for bacteriological examination and both proved to be satisfactory.

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Cleveland and Tees Valley Water Board Staff who have forwarded the following information:—

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year 1964. Bacteriological examinations of the raw waters are carried out approximately weekly and over 50 samples per month of the treated waters are taken for bacteriological examination. These are taken both from the water leaving the works and from the distribution system. The examination of these samples confirmed the satisfactory purity of the supply throughout the year. The supply to the area is partly from Long Newton Reservoir and partly from the Lartington Gravitation Supply.

In Long Newton Reservoir water from the Lartington Gravitation supply is mixed with about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the volume of water from the River Tees derived supply.

The Lartington Gravitation supply consists of a mixture of slow sand filtered water with a water which is decolourised and purified by chemical coagulation followed by rapid gravity filtration. The pH of the mixed water is raised by the addition of lime and chlorination completes the treatment. The River Tees derived supply is clarified by chemical coagulation followed by rapid gravity filtration pH adjustment and chlorination. The water leaving Long Newton Reservoir is filtered through rotary microstrainers which have 160,000 meshes to the square inch and then chlorinated before passing into supply.

Summaries of bacteriological and chemical analysis results for the Lartington Gravitation Supply and the water leaving Long Newton Reservoir are appended.

The water is not plumbo-solvent.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS FOR LONG NEWTON FINAL WATER

During the Year 1964.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

Chemical Results.

		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.055	0.165	0.07
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.095	0.25	0.03
Nitrite Nitrogen	... ..	0.001	0.002	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	... ..	0.33	0.65	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from perman- ganate in 4 hours at 27° C.		2.7	4.1	1.9
Colour (Hazen)	...	22	50	5
Turbidity as Silica	... ..	1.8	4.3	0.9
pH.	... ..	7.2	7.5	7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	2.6	3.8	1.3
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	... ..	44	61	37
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃		44	61	37
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃		34	39	25
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	78	86	70
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	67	78	62
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃		11	14	6
Chlorides as Cl...	... ..	12.7	15	10.5
Silicates as SiO ₂	... ..	2	3.5	1
Iron as Fe	... ..	0.10	0.22	0.04
Potassium as K	... ..	1.1	1.3	0.85
Sodium as Na	... ..	7.3	9.9	5.6
Total solids dried at 105° C	... ..	136	160	122

< = Less than.

Bacteriological Results.

Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	... ..	99.2%
Percentage of samples giving no reaction B. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.	... ..	99.2%

LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY

Summary of Analysis Results.

1st April to 31st December, 1964.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated.

Chemical Results

			Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	0.011	0.165	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	0.048	0.090	0.010
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	0.001*	0.01*	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	0.33	1.3	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	...	...	2.6	4.8	1.4
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	26	45	15
Turbidity as Silica	...	...	<3	4	<3
pH	...	...	7.6	8.2	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	2	6	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCo ₃	...	...	32	50	20
Carbonate Hardness as CaCo ₃	...	...	32	50	20
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCo ₃	...	...	37	55	25
Total Hardness as CaCo ₃	...	...	70	80	60
Calcium Hardness as CaCo ₃	...	...	58	68	51
Magnesium Hardness as CaCo ₃	...	...	8	10	3
Chlorides as Cl.	...	...	13.4	15	12
Silicates as SiO ₂	...	...	2.3	3	2
Iron as Fe	...	...	0.18	0.44	<0.04
Potassium as K	...	...	0.9	1.1	0.75
Sodium as Na	...	...	6.1	7.4	4.8
Total solids dried at 105°C.	...	...	116	195	51
Electrical Conductivity	...	...	164	285	140

* = approximate.

< = less than.

The above estimations were not all carried out on the same number of samples.

Bacteriological Results

			Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C.	...	...	5	12	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C.	...	...	7	18	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	...	...	8	24	Nil
Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	...	...	94%
Percentage of samples giving no reaction for B. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.	...	...	...	...	96%

DITCHES AND WATER-COURSES.

17 visits were made by the staff relative to complaints of obstructions and pollution of streams and stagnant water. Work of clearance was referred to the Department of the Engineer and Surveyor for attention.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND SEWERAGE ARRANGEMENTS.

All residential and business premises within your District are provided with water closets. The construction of the New Trunk Sewer has made it possible to extend the existing sewerage situated in the southern most parts of the area so as to accommodate new building developments.

In all there are approximately 12,363 water closets in your District connected to the Public Sewers and 666 of these have been constructed during the year of review in connection with new buildings.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

None of your Public Conveniences are provided with full-time attendants. The new conveniences at Normanby, South Bank and Grangetown have been subjected to frequent outbreaks of vandalism which prove to be most expensive. The damage must be put in order without delay, otherwise the conveniences would not provide that service for the public which is most desirable and necessary.

Two outmoded conveniences in Grangetown, one in South Bank and one in South Park Wood, Normanby, are to be replaced by modern conveniences during 1965. The one in South Bank is to be constructed in connection with the new market site.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year under the various Acts, Orders and Bye-laws in force within the District :—

Inspections under Public Health Act, etc.	...	...	1,483
Re-inspections under above relative to Houses	...	...	1,056
Interviews with Builders, Owners and others	...	...	1,898
Complaints investigated	...	...	678
Inspection of :—			
Bakehouses	...	...	26
Dairies and Distributors	...	...	5
Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	...	...	239
Markets and Food Stores	...	...	1,133
Fish and Fried Fish Shops	...	...	35
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	76
Works of Building operations	...	...	15
Public Halls and other Buildings	...	...	26
Conveniences (Public)	...	...	117
Rat Infested Premises	...	...	1,679

Verminous and filthy Premises	...	...	...	...	227
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	144
Terminal Disinfection	...	...	...	...	20
Drain Examinations	...	...	...	...	291
Registered Preparation Rooms—Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	131
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	34
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	8
Accumulations of rubbish	...	...	...	...	70
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	80
Streams and Stagnant Water	...	...	...	...	17
Re Council House Lettings	...	...	...	...	472
Refuse Collection, Disposal, Salvage and Street Sweeping	...	...	...	...	789
Miscellaneous visits not enumerated above	...	...	...	...	210

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER NOTICES SERVED.

The various works completed during the year under notices served or on intimation to owners or occupiers are as appended below :—

House and General.

Number of:—

Chimneys and Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	200
Spoutings and rainwater pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	132
Walls rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	205
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	113
Ceilings and wall-plasters repaired	...	...	...	...	304
Window frames and sash cords repaired	...	...	...	...	127
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	20
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	50
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	34
House water supplies repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Yard surfaces relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Refuse bins renewed	...	...	...	...	172
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	46
Foodstores provided or improved	...	...	...	...	17
Coal stroage provided or improved	...	...	...	...	14
Accumulations of Rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	187

House Drainage.

Number of :—

Drains tested, relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	26
New gullies, traps or grids provided	...	...	...	...	22
Soil and vent pipes provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Stoppages in drains removed by Owners	...	...	...	...	55
Stoppages in drains removed by Council without Notices being served	...	...	...	...	668

Water Closets.

Number of :—

Additional Accommodation Provided	...	..	...	10
Water supplies repaired	...	...	...	38
Basins renewed	...	...	...	23
Other repairs	...	...	...	24
Stoppages in drains removed by Owners		...	...	18
Stoppages in drains removed by Council without Notices being served	...	...	...	40

COMPLAINTS.

These are enumerated below and it will be seen that Housing defects are the main item of complaint :

Drain stoppages	...	...	...	...	...	312
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	167
Dilapidated Refuse Bins	...	...	...	...	...	144
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	64
Rat and/or Mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	240
Accumulations of Rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	80
Accumulations of Household Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	86
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	148

At private premises a total of 708 drains were cleared by the workmen of the Department. These stoppages being of a minor character were cleared by a vacuum pump so avoiding the necessity of serving notices and in each case the nuisance was abated with the minimum of delay.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

SHOPS.

615 visits were made to Shops in your District by the Inspectorate. 145 visits were made in connection with the Shops Act legislation whilst the remainder were mainly in connection with food shops.

Some 224 notifications were received in connection with Offices, Shops and Railway Premises legislation. The work of inspection is to be pursued at the earliest possible moment and will be commented upon in the Annual Report of 1965.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Instruments in use in the District comprise :—

- 5—Standard Deposit Gauges.
- 2—Lead Peroxide Instruments.
- 2—Volumetric Smoke Apparatus.

In conjunction with the expressed wish of the Tees-side Clean Air Committee your Authority ceased to obtain Long Analyses but continued to obtain monthly readings from Deposit Gauges in connection with pH. value; Undissolved Matter; Rainfall and Fe_2O_3 . The latter I consider to be most essential as a check against emissions from Iron and Steel Industries especially bearing in mind the new process of oxygen lancing and emissions from Sinter Plants.

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Monthly averages for period ending 31st December, 1964.

Short Analysis.

Site	p.H.	Undissolved Matter (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Rainfall (Inches)	Fe_2O_3
Cleveland House, ...	6.35	15.18	1.05	4.52
Grangetown ...	(6.4)	(44.62)	(1.68)	(6.68)
Lanny's,	6.28	12.81	1.21	3.51
Grangetown ...	(6.26)	(14.69)	(1.75)	(3.34)
Labour Exchange,	6.66	31.13	1.13	10.97
South Bank ...	(6.45)	(27.85)	(1.74)	(7.10)
St. Peter's Modern School,	6.33	9.94	1.15	3.1
South Bank ...	(6.32)	(13.74)	(1.65)	(3.71)
Crossbeck Convent,	6.35	6.79	1.37	1.37
Normanby ...	(6.33)	(9.55)	(1.82)	(1.72)

Results for previous year in brackets.

Sulphur Dioxide.

The average monthly readings of SO₃ per 100 square centimetres per day are as follows :—

	1963	1964
Cleveland House ...	1.94	2.73
Crossbeck Convent	1.22	1.01

Daily Air Pollution Measurement.

Readings in connection with the volumetric smoke apparatus

Normanby Clinic				Town Hall		
Microgrammes per cubic metre				Microgrammes per cubic metre		
	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January ...	206.7	604	40	—	—	—
February ...	189.8	324	24	—	—	—
March ...	103.3	216	8	53.5	140	—
April ...	88.7	172	40	37.7	124	8
May ...	42.7	76	16	18.6	44	8
June ...	28.7	80	—	10.8	24	—
July ...	22.2	72	—	14.9	60	—
August ...	32.6	88	—	24.3	60	—
September	59.1	216	—	45.8	224	—
October ...	170.2	408	32	130.7	344	16
November	170.4	500	28	132.7	524	—
December	199.4	568	28	143.0	408	22

General.

Several heavy emissions from the Iron and Steel Works in your District were noted during the year and forwarded to the District Alkali Inspector for his attention.

Emissions from the Oxygen Lancing processes have been noted on several occasions although I understand work on the construction of the Electro Static Precipitators to be used in connection with these plants is progressing favourably.

Advice has been given on a number of occasions in connection with chimney heights on new plant construction. The use of the Ministry's Circular and formula for calculating Chimney Heights has been put to good use in the Department and I think it is an asset to those Officers employed in the Clean Air movement.

The 'Open Fire Coke' dilemma proved a set-back to the plans for early extensions from the existing Teesville No. 1 Smoke Control Area. However, it is hoped to proceed with a further area in the ensuing year. The work of Smoke Control, to be succesful in the domestic field, must be progressive.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Flatts Lane and Skipper's Lane are two areas which are frequented by scrap gatherers. These people are frequently harassed by the Staff of the department but are a source of continuous nuisance as they leave the sites dirty and rubbish covered. They stay for such short periods that action against them for their misdoings is nigh impossible. It is the departments intention to keep any would be stayers on the move and in this connection police assistance has at times proved to be most valuable.

There are no licensed sites within the Eston Urban District.

DISINFESTATION.

This is chargeable work and is carried out on a part time basis by the Rodent Operator.

228 treatments were carried out at domestic premises whilst 28 treatments took place at industrial undertakings.

The infestations are in the main of the cockroach species.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

The present Refuse Collection Vehicles consist of :—

				Year	Capacity.
1 Karrier Gamecock Dual Tip					
	(with Loaders' Cab)	purchased		1957	18 cub. yds.
1	„ „ „	„		1960	18 cub. yds.
2	„ „ „	„		1961	18 cub. yds.
1	„ „ „	„		1962	18 cub. yds
1	„ „ „	„		1963	18 cub. yds.
1	„ „ „	„		1965	18 cub. yds.

The refuse fleet is standardised on rear loading vehicles of dual tip, gravity packing design. The additional vehicle obtained this year will be beneficial in coping with the increased collection necessitated by new housing.

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained during the year and in relation to costing the Ministry's return for your area is appended:—

COST STATEMENT.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gulley Cleansing	Total	Percentage of total gross expenditure
	REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	%
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE :				
	(i) Labour	8,835	717	9,552	66.0
	(ii) Transport	3,739	805	4,544	31.0
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings, etc. ...	249	12	261	2.0
	(iv) Other items	60	32	92	1.0
	(v) Total gross expenditure ...	12,883	1,566	14,449	100
2	GROSS INCOME (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and the County Council) ...	38	124	162	—
3	NET COST	12,845	1,442	14,287	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ...	—	—	—	—
5	Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	1,738	—	—	—
6	UNIT COSTS Net cost (Item 3) per street mile	£ 178	—	—	—
7	Net cost (Item 3) per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	£ —	£ 147	£ —	—
8	Net cost (Item 3) per 1,000 population	340	38	378	—
9	Mileage of streets cleansed	...	...	...	72

Item	Particulars	Refuse		Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
		Collection	Disposal		
	REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	%
I	GROSS EXPENDITURE :				
	(i) Labour	15,213	1,230	16,443	61.0
	(ii) Transport	8,482	1,078	9,560	35.0
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	132	947	1,079	4.0
	(iv) Other items	12	67	79	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure	23,839	3,322	27,161	100
2	GROSS INCOME (including £ — received from other local authorities)	236	1,987	2,223	—
3	NET COST	23,603	1,335	24,938	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—	—
	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	25 0	1 9	26 9	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	13 11	1 6	15 5	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	38 9	1 11	40 8	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	624	35	659	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,938	110	2,048	

10	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ...	5,559 acres
11	Population at 30th June, 1963 (Registrar General's Estimate)	37,820 persons
12	Total refuse collected (tons)	12,176 tons
13	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	17.6 cwts.
14	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	12,176 premises
15	Total refuse disposed of (of which — tons were disposed of for other local authorities) ...	14,176 tons
16	Methods of disposal (Salvage excluded) :	
	(a) Crude tipping	— %
	(b) Controlled Tipping	100 %
	(c) Direct incineration	— %
	(d) Separation and incineration	— %
	(e) Other methods (state nature)	— %

100 %

				Income (Included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected Included in (Item 12)
				£	Tons
Salvage :					
(a)	Raw Kitchen Waste	...		—	—
(b)	Scrap Metal	...	...	122	10
(c)	Waste Paper	...	...	1,450	187
(d)	Other Salvage	...		73	3
				<hr/>	<hr/>
(e)	Totals	...	...	1,645	200
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Trade Refuse				...	...
				316	Included in Item No. 12 but separate figure for tonnage not available.

It will be noted that the nett cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal per 1,000 premises amounted to £2,048 or approximately 9½d. per week per premises. A reasonable charge for having the waste removed from each premises once per week and disposed of in a hygienic manner.

Refuse Disposal.

Your present tipping site is on the land of the Tees Conservancy Commissioners at Teesport. It is approximately 4 miles distance from the centre of your District and is approached by a good roadway, namely the Tees Dock Road. Tipping on this site is now in its sixth year. Builders' rubbish and certain trade wastes are accepted on your tip from firms within your District. They are responsible for their own haulage and pay a nominal charge of 2s. od. per load for tipping facilities. Tight control is effected over this trade waste disposal as otherwise your most valuable tipping land would soon disappear.

Salvage.

Mixed waste paper, cardboard, etc. is mechanically baled and despatched to Messrs. Thames Board Mills Limited with whom you hold a contract. Incentive bonus is paid to the workmen on total sales of all salvage which includes metals and rags.

Street Sweeping.

This work is carried out by manual labour and two street sweeper collector machines. The machines are employed in the main on County Roads and Housing Estates whilst manual sweeping is employed in the built up areas of your townships.

Street Litter.

Street litter gets no less, even though Ministry provided propaganda has been prominently displayed throughout your District. The dropping of food wrappings by children and irresponsible adults accounts for the main untidiness of your streets. The advent of the mobile shop into the housing estates is another contributory factor in the litter problem, here wrappings from sweets and ice-cream are dropped around most van stopping points by the purchasing public. Unless everyone becomes litter conscious and uses the litter bins provided, daily sweeping of all routes would appear to be the only answer to the problem.

The portable pavement type of litter bins have proved their worth in comparison to pole type bins which are too small and lend themselves to easy damage and subsequent unsightly mess.

Snow Removal and Gritting.

This did not prove to be a hazard within the year. The department was able to maintain a 100% refuse collection service and carry out salting and gritting to the main thoroughfares. The Atkinson Gritter proved to be a valuable asset to the department and was quickly brought into use with a minimum of labour.

Meat and other Foods.

Two private slaughterhouses were licensed during the year of this report. Notices were served and complied during the year in connection with both of the slaughterhouses requiring works of cleansing and redecorating thereto to be carried out.

153 visits were made to slaughterhouses in connection with meat inspection during 1964 and appended herewith are details in connection with animals slaughtered and inspected:—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	153	1	—	442	152	—
Number inspected	153	1	—	442	152	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	13	—	—	9	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.5	—	—	2.03	5.92	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.31	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of Carcases and Offals condemned.

				Sts. lbs. ozs.		
5 Bovine Livers	—Cirrhosis	...	...	5	5	—
5 Bovine Livers	—Abscesses	...	...	5	8	—
1 Bovine Liver	—Hepatitis	...	...	1	—	—
1 Bovine Udder	—Mastitis	...	...	1	2	—
2 Bovine Lungs	—Pleurisy	...	...	1	10	—
2 Sets Pig Lungs	—Pneumonia	...	...	—	2	8
2 Pig Heads	—Tuberculosis	...	...	1	2	—
6 Pig Livers	—Cirrhosis	...	...	—	10	—
1 Set Sheep Lungs	—Pneumonia	...	...	—	2	—
Part Leg of Mutton	—Bruising	...	...	—	2	—
2 Sheep Lungs	—Parasites	...	...	—	3	—
1 Sheep Pluck	—Parasites	...	...	—	4	—
1 Sheep Liver	—Cysts	...	...	—	3	8
1 Pig Liver	—Abscesses	...	...	—	3	—

Condemned Meat.

This commodity is coloured by the Inspection Staff and collected when required by arrangement with a local knacker firm.

A tabulated list of condemned food, other than meat, dealt with during the year is appended herewith:—

Tinned Meat	...	...	...	197 tins.
„ Milk	...	...	...	33 tins.
„ Vegetables	...	...	...	110 tins.
„ Fruit	...	...	...	141 tins.
„ Soup	...	...	...	9 tins.
„ Pudding	...	...	...	58 tins.
„ Fish	...	...	...	34 tins.
„ Fruit Juice	...	...	...	8 tins.
„ Egg Yolks	...	...	...	3 tins.
Preserves	...	...	...	16 Jars.

Food Shops.

During the year 470 visits were made to Food Shops in the area whilst 131 visits were made to Food Preparation and Storage rooms. At 5 premises works of repair, cleansing and redecorating were carried out on intimation notice and at 1 washing facilities were provided.

Appended below is a summarised list of the various types of food shops in this area :—

Small General Dealers	...	...	...	92
Grocers	...	...	...	42
Confectioners	...	...	...	35
Green Grocers and Fruiterers			...	18
Butchers	...	...	...	32
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	20
Wet Fish	...	...	...	5

Food Premises Registered Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the undermentioned purposes are :—

Preparation or manufacture of Sausages, etc.	26
Preparation of Fish Cakes, etc.	6
Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	130
Manufacture, Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	2

Food and Drugs Act.

Sampling under the Food and Drugs Act for adulteration, impure quality and/or false description is undertaken by the Weights and Measures Inspectors, by arrangement with the North Riding County Council.

Details of inspection and supervision of food and food shops by Public Health Inspectors are as follows:—

No. of Inspections	No. of unsatisfactory conditions found	No. remedied by	
		Informal Action	Statutory Action
713	16	11	Nil.

Ice Cream.

This commodity is retailed in this district from many of the food shops and these are registered with your authority. Storage facilities in shops is of a high standard as this is demanded before registration is granted. Mobile vans are not registered with the authority and inspection of the vans and regular sampling are the only means by which a high standard of hygiene can be maintained. This is especially so in connection with soft ice cream which is being retailed by most mobile vans today.

During the year 13 samples of ice cream were obtained for bacteriological analyses, the results are appended below:—

- 9 Samples—Provisional Grade I
- 2 Samples—Provisional Grade II
- 2 Samples—Provisional Grade IV

Bakehouses.

The total number of Bakehouses registered with your Authority is 11. 26 inspections of these premises were carried out during the year. Cleansing and redecoration was carried out on intimation at 2 of the premises.

Fish Shops.

35 visits of inspection were carried out to Fish Frying and Wet Fish Shop premises. All but 3 were found to be in a reasonable condition of cleanliness.

Markets.

The South Bank Friday open market continues to be well attended by stallholders and public alike. The open market at Grangetown is a small affair of about half a dozen fruit and vegetable vendors. It is held each Saturday and is at least providing a service to the public.

At the time of writing the new market site in South Bank has not been finalised but should be during 1965. This site, when completed, should eliminate complaints in connection with debris and waste of which householders in the neighbourhood have legitimate complaint. In an endeavour to minimise nuisance stallholders are each provided with a portable refuse bin and requested to co-operate by regularly using the container for their waste. Street sweeping personnel are on duty throughout the market day removing and carrying refuse to the depot. It is however most difficult to eliminate all nuisance when properties are so near to the market site. The new site should provide relief to adjoining householders.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 63 premises registered for the purpose of Milk distribution in your District. The majority of these are of the "General Dealer" type who are retailing bottled milks and hold "Dealers' Licences". The majority of the milk consumed in your District is "Pasteurised" whilst a small amount of "Sterilised" and "Tuberculin Tested Farm Bottled" is retailed.

Sampling.

During the year, 32 samples of milk were obtained and submitted for Bacteriological Analysis to the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Details of the results are tabulated below :—

Total No. of Samples	Designation of Sample	Analysis Result	
		Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
2	Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	2	—
28	Pasteurised Milk	28	—
2	Sterilised Milk	2	—

Mobile Shops.

During the year 34 inspections were carried out in connection with mobile grocery and confectionary shops operating within your area. No serious infringements were noted although the storage conditions arising in some of the older types of converted buses leaves much to be desired. This type of door to door sale is with us to stay and I repeat, as I mentioned in the report of last year, that these vans should be registered by the local authority in whose area they trade. By this means standards could be enforced before registration was granted. In this connection it is high time that national legislation was brought into being and proper selling hours defined as is in the Shop's Legislation.

RODENT CONTROL.

Your Authority continued to employ a Rodent Operator on a part time basis. During the year 231 private premises and 91 business and other premises were treated. The latter was chargeable work calculated on a time and materials basis whilst private houses are treated free.

During the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1965, two maintenance treatments were carried out to the Public Sewers in the District and records indicate that infestations occurring therein were of a minor character.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES PREVENTION.

164 visits were made in connection with the control of Infectious Diseases. The homes of all notified cases were visited and where necessary terminal disinfections carried out.

PUBLIC SWIMMING, TURKISH AND REMEDIAL BATHS.

Information in connection with the above has been obtained from the Baths Manager, to whom thanks are tendered.

The Public Swimming Baths consists of two swimming pools, slipper baths for each sex and a cafe. Details of the swimming pools are as under:—

1. MAIN POOL.

Length 110 feet. Breadth 42 feet. Depth ranging from 3 feet to 12 feet 6 inches. Water capacity 220,000 gallons.

2. LEARNERS' POOL.

Length 45 feet. Breadth 20 feet. Depth ranging from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 6 inches. Water capacity 17,000 gallons.

Water is obtained from the main supply of the water undertakers for the District, namely: The Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board.

The water from both swimming pools is pressure filtered at the rate of 60,000 gallons per hour and all water is completely changed once every 4 hours.

Sterilisation is carried out by chlorination on the "Breakpoint Principle" and bacteriological samples of the swimming bath water are obtained adjoining the inlet and outlet points of both baths each month.

48 samples were obtained during the year, all proved satisfactory.

The Turkish and Remedial Baths were opened at the end of the year and consist of three hot rooms of differing degrees of heat, a steam room, a shampoo room, a cold plunge bath and a cooling room and lounge of 26 cubicles. An 'Aeratone' suite and massage room completes the accommodation containing special equipment which is recognised as a powerful aid in the treatment of circulatory and rheumatic diseases. An Ultra Violet suite is attached to the Swimming Baths.

Light refreshments are available from a small kitchen with service into the cubicles or to the lounge.

THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963.

Your Authority have one boarding establishment licensed under the above Act. It is ideally situated on an allotment site well removed from any dwelling. Privately owned animals are boarded here from time to time but its principal use is for housing stray dogs which were previously kept at the various Police Stations in the area and are now boarded here by Police arrangement.

